TERRITORY OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES

BOX 1391 JUNEAU, ALASKA

## PROPERTY EXAMINATION REPORT

BLACK JACK NO. 7 CLAIM, KETCHIKAN QUADRANGLE, YE 120 98

RADIOACTIVES

June 1956

The Black Jack group of lode claims was staked during the winter of 1955-56 as a result of some radioactive showings being discovered on the southern part of Gravina Island. Some small high grade samples having been brought to the TDM and a request made by the owners for technical advice, the undersigned went to the property to make an examination on June 12, 1956. Only the No. 7 discovery could be found. The amount of mineralization at this spot is not encouraging, but perhaps the other showings, when they can be examined, will make the property's possibilities look better.

The property consists of eight claims situated near the southern tip of Gravine Island as shown on the accompanying vicinity map. They are about 15 airline miles SSW of Ketchikan at approximate sengraphical coordinates of 131°45' west longitude and 55°09' north latitude. No. 7 discovery is on the west side and near the north end of a small peninsula which juts northward into Dall Bay from Dall Head. The claims are held by the Black Jack Mining Company, Inc., which includes

the following men, all of Ketchikan: R. P. Reichner, Roger Hadland, Earl H. O'Bryan, F. H. Durbin, H. O. Johnson, A.H. Newlun, and Floyd O. Davidson. The claim names are Black Jack Nos. 1 through 7 and Combination.

The trip to the prospect was made with two of the owners who were not entirely familiar with the property, and only the No. 7 discovery could be found. The man who does the actual prospecting for the group, Mr. Newlun, was in the field and could not be contacted at the time.

The No. 7 discovery was made when a very thin seam or vein of radioactive material was found. This material is quite high grade, running into several percent uranium, but very little of it was in evidence. Two small excavations were made by blasting in an effort to follow the seam, but inspection of the pits failed to reveal extensions of the seam either laterally or with depth. Two small areas were found in one pit that were mineralized, but only for a thickness of a fraction of an inch. The largest of these areas was on a plane of slight movement, and was apparently part of the structure from which the earlier samples were taken. The Geiger counter gave readings of 2 mr/hr on these two places. Immediately around the pits the general readings were above normal, but moving away from the pits in any direction brought the readings down to normal.

The country rock in the near vicinity of the No. 7 discovery is a serpentinized basalt or gabbro. It strikes N-S and dips 57° to the west. A 2 1/2 foot layer or sill of orthoclose feldspar lies on the hanging wall side of the movement plane from which the radioactive material was taken. The owners report that the same association exists at their

other showings. The high grade uranium-bearing rock is a serpentine material showing evidence of movement. The actual uranium mineral resembles pitchblende.

The amount of mineralization seen and indicated at the No. 7 discovery is not encouraging. However, if the other showings look interesting, when they can be examined, possibly the property as a whole will appear more favorable. Aerial photographs indicate a fault through the area, which is an encouraging note to be considered if further prospecting is to be done there. If further excavating is to be done at the No. 7 discovery, it is suggested that a trench be cut connecting the two pits. On a little larger scale, a trench could be cut perpendicular to the strike of the rock and a little to the north of the pits in an effort to find an extension of the seam of high grade material.

James A. Williams
Territorial Mining Engineer

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